

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1807.

[No. 2050.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of lading—all kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.

Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19.

MR. GERRIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising* Bills, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GERRIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

TO RENT,

old possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

on the corner of King and Columbia streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Tenerife

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

2 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

do. alum

9 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 bags madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

100 lbs. bacon, well cured

100 lbs. salt petre

quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

times he has the first quality flour for

use on hand—with a number of other

all of which he will sell low on his

terms.

31

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to the West Indies; burthen 630 barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 24.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,

10 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL McLEOD Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hard ware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.

Inquire of

Joseph Smith.

Nov. 5.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of Thomas Ludwell Lee, Esq. of Cotton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A tide will be made when all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

For FANNY LEE, Executrix of

Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15.

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth

OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the balance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.

Dumfries,

Dec. 9, 1807

WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to Boston.

APPLY TO

Lawrason and Fowle.

December 14.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, a complete house servant.

Apply to the Printer.

December 8.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored Surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City, December 11.

John G. Ladd,

Has for sale, per quantity, at his warehouse on Prince-street wharf,

Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens, &c. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & molasses, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin and French brandy of fine quality, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga, and Port wines, linseed, spermaceti & tanners' oil, mould, tallow and spermaceti candles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pickled salmon and beaver tongues, raisins in kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrapping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity of seal leather and shoes, 230 dry hides, 1000 weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Russia hemp, &c. &c.

December 15.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and

bls. various qualities

Loat and Lump do. in bls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson, } TEAS

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and

Malaga

Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica

Antigua

Windward Island and

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac

co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,

Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,

Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana Ho-

ney.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family

use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality

12 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell

low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 26

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make advances on deposits—or to procure cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 23

Public Sale.

BY Virtue of a deed of trust, from George Parker, to the Subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of Money there in mentioned to William Fitzhugh Esq.

Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

A handsome, two story Frame House and the Lot whereon it stands, situated in a very desirable part of the Town on the north side of King-Street opposite to Mr Wm. Rhodes,

Amos Alexander.

Dec. 23.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the Ravensworth Tract of Land.—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale; and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

**Wm. Payne,
Wm. Deneale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.**

Dec. 3.

THE Court having been satisfied that the decree under which the above Sale was advertised was erroneous, and that not more than £26, 3s. 9d. with interest from the first day of August last, was due to BATAILLE FITZHUGH, have awarded an injunction prohibiting him from proceeding for more than that sum, that balance is now paid, and was repeatedly tendered before the awarding of this injunction.

Henry Rofe.

Dec. 23.

LANDING

From the schooner Freighter, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bls. New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides seal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersburg clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red seal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hds. New England rum,
200 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havana Sugar.

Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugars,
Half barrel and keds beef,
50 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 8.

DEBATE.

On the bill from the Senate for making an appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Thomas said, that he thought it very proper to make this amendment, so as to embrace the plan of sinking blocks in the harbor of New York. He considered that the executive or the secretary of war, had acted correctly in recommending to the chairman of the committee to have this latitude given in the specification of the objects of this appropriation. It was a truth, Mr. T. said, that the corporation of the city of New York had recommended that mode of defence, and the persons composing that body ought certainly to be supposed, to be more competent judges of the best mode of defending that city, or at least they were better able to judge whether this mode of shallowing the channel, so as not to admit large ships of war to approach the city, would materially injure the commerce of that place, than any other class of citizens; they were certainly more immediately interested than any other. And since the corporation of that city had adopted the plan of sinking blocks in the channel, as part of the system of defence, and submitted that proposition to the president, it was undoubtedly proper in the house to allow that object to be embraced in the appropriation.

Mr. T. could not see that any alarm ought to be excited by this. The secretary of war, he understood, had wrote to the governor of that state on the subject. The determination would be submitted to the legislature. If they withheld their assent, by refusing to make the cession, the thing was at an end, but, at this stage of the business, he conceived it was the duty of that house to give such a latitude to the objects of the appropriation, as to embrace that mode of defence, if it should be ultimately adopted. Mr. T. said it was a mode of which he did not know that he should himself approve; but he confessed he was not a competent judge, and therefore wished the subject to be so left, that it could be adopted or not by the president and constituted authorities of the state of New York, as the consent of both would be necessary before it could be carried into effect.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) appeared to ridicule the idea of choking up the harbor of New York as he had called it; but he would repeat to that gentleman, that the corporation of that very city had recommended this plan of defence. A corporation too, a majority of whom, at least, coincided with him (Mr. Q.) in political sentiment.

Mr. Upham observed, that although he was not disposed to quibble on words, he really thought by the amendment proposed to the bill, the idea of erecting new fortifications was totally excluded. He wished the language of the bill should be so expressed as to give the president power to erect new as well as to repair old fortifications.

Mr. Blount modified his amendment so as to read "other fortifications and works."

Mr. Sloan said he rose to give the committee a little information on this subject, particularly the gentlemen from New York and Massachusetts, who were so much alarmed on this occasion. Mr. S. then stated that during the revolutionary war, at the time the British army made an attack on Philadelphia, they were sunk in the channel of the Delaware, in a direction suited to the position of the fort, and chains extended from one to the other. This fortified the port above completely, inasmuch that it detained the British vessels of war from proceeding further. He barely mentioned this historical fact to take off from the surprise which had been manifested by some gentlemen at this proposition.

The amendment was then agreed to, ayes 86.

Mr. Blount moved to fill the blank for the sum to be appropriated for fortifications with "one million." His reason for naming this sum was, that there remained in the treasury unexpended of former appropriations about 123,000 dollars; 750,000 were sufficient to complete the fortification of those places which were susceptible of defence by means of fortifications; and it was believed he was authorized to say that the sum of 300,000 dollars would be suf-

ficient to erect the works in the harbor of New York, in case of the assent of the legislature.

The sum of 1,500,000 dollars was then named.

Mr. Foster said that fortifications were one part of our defence, and gun boats were another. The select committee had reported both these modes in one bill, as intimately connected together. The sum for each object could be proportionate, according to the extent of their utility. The 188 gun-boats which the bill provided for, would cost 940,000 dollars, and to keep them, with those already built, in actual service for one year, would cost the nation the additional sum of three millions of dollars. The sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, which he had moved for fortifications, bore no proportion to the other appropriation, according to the importance of the object; it was to be remembered that this sum was to be applied to more than thirty different places. He wished therefore the bill for building gun boats might not be hurried out of their hands, until he could have time to prepare an amendment to reduce the number of gun boats and provide for building some ships of war, unless the house would agree to raise the sum intended for fortifications, to enable the president to erect a formidable fort on Flag Staff Hill, and a battery on the shoal opposite, at the Narrows, to prevent enemy's ships sailing into the harbor of New York. He had been informed by captain Williams, who was a very skillful engineer, that a fort could be erected at the Narrows, which would discharge 180 heavy cannon in a minute.

The fortifications on Governor's island & the contemplated works at the battery and on Bedlow's island, were only intended to prevent ships of war laying against & firing upon the town; no man in his senses would contend that these works with 50 gun boats to be assigned for New York were a sufficient defence for that important city. Those gentlemen whose favorite system of defence was gun boats, he trusted would not object to a liberal appropriation for his system. He understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) to say, that he objected to any defence by frigates, because where one frigate was, another could come, and because gun boats could run out of the way. This argument amounts to this (said Mr. M.) that frigates will have to fight, and gun boats to run out of the way to avoid fighting; and for that very reason he should prefer frigates, which would make a great addition to our national strength.

It had been said, if they have fortifications, they could not prevent an enemy from landing. The consideration for the house was, what places were most vulnerable to attack, and upon such places to erect fortifications. If an enemy could land near a city or town, it proved that forts and batteries were absolutely necessary for the defence of such cities and towns. He discarded half way measures; if a narrow selfish policy prevailed, the nation would experience the fatal effects of it. If the nation desponded, it would not be for the want of men or of small arms; it would be from their measures, and he feared their gun boat plans, would paralyze the whole system of national defence.

Mr. Fisk said the gentleman last up had told them the sum was too small; the chairman of the committee of aggressions had made the equity of the proper officer, whose duty it was to make up the estimates, and the result of that enquiry was reported to the house. That officer had told them what sum was necessary, and the house would not take the gentleman's declaration that there would be a deficiency; for he had produced nothing but assertion in support of his declaration. Were the committee, because a large sum made a respectable appearance, to appropriate more than was necessary to answer the purpose? He thought not; they had sufficient occasion for their money. The gentleman did not appear to recollect that congress had, year after year, been granting money, millions he might say, for fortifications; if this had occurred to the gentleman it might have lessened the inequality which he thought to exist. He was of opinion with the gentleman that they should make such appropriation as might be efficient; and although it had been said that the contemplated appropriation was a mere nothing, Mr. F. said, that it was not evidence to his mind that it was not enough.

Mr. Quincy wished the report of the secretary at war to be referred to, in order to show the incorrectness of the gentleman from Vermont, who had stated that in some years past there had been millions appropriated for fortifications. Mr. Q. said, if his memory did

not fail him, in — years there had been appropriated for that purpose only 540,000 dollars.

Mr. Gardener wished to have given his sentiments on this subject; but as he was at this time unwell, he hoped the committee would rise to give an opportunity for further discussion.

After some conversation on this motion, the committee rose—Ayes 66—Nays 43—and the chairman reported progress in the gun-boat and fortification bills.

On a wish being expressed now to consider the bill, which passed through the committee of the whole, for building gun boats, it appeared that no agreement to the bill had been reported.

When, on motion that the House immediately resolve itself into committee of the whole on this bill, there were—Ayes 55—Nays 55. The speaker decided in the affirmative.

The house being again in committee, Mr. Burwell moved that the committee now rise and report their agreement to the bill for the building gun boats, and report progress on the bill for fortifications.

A conversation of some length took place on the motion, when it was agreed to—ayes 66—nays 44.

The committee accordingly rose, and reported an agreement to that bill.

[Debate to be continued.]

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

WE last evening published an extra paper, containing the important act passed by congress laying an EMBARGO. We now publish that act, with the most interesting part of the proceedings connected with it.

The following confidential message was communicated to both houses on Friday last.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

The communications now made showing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandise are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of congress; who will doubtless perceive all the advantages which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the U. States.

Their wisdom will also see the necessity of making every preparation for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis.

I ask a return of the letters of Messrs. Armstrong & Champagny, which it would be improper to make public.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 18, 1807.

Extract of a letter from the Grand Judge, minister of Justice, to the Imperial Attorney General for the council of prizes.

(TRANSLATION.)

PARIS, September 18, 1807.

SIR,

I have submitted to his majesty the emperor and king the doubts raised by his excellency the minister of marine and colonies, on the extent of certain dispositions of the imperial decree of the 21st November, 1806, which has declared the British Isles in a state of blockade.

The following are his majesty's intentions on the points in question:

1. May vessels of war by virtue of the imperial decree of 21st November last, seize on board neutral vessels, either English property, or even all merchandise proceeding from the English manufactures or territory?

Answer—His majesty has intimated that as he did not think proper to express any exception in his decree there is no ground for making any in its execution in relation to any whosoever (a *Pegard de qui que ce peut-etre.*) His majesty has postponed a decision on the question whether armed French vessels ought to capture neutral vessels bound to or from England, even when they have no English merchandise on board.

(Signed)

REGNIER.

A bill (substantially the same with that finally passed) passed the senate about 3 p.m. of the same day, on the passage of which the yeas and nays were as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Gaillard, Gilman, Gregg, Howland, Kitchell, Matthewson, Milledge, Moore, Mitchell, Parker, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ten. Tiffin, Thurston, Turner.

NAYS.—Messrs. Crawford, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Maclay, Pickering, White.

In the mean time the house of representatives continued in secret session till near 6 p.m. when an adjournment, not without great opposition, was carried.

On Saturday the bill exclusively occupied the secret deliberations of the house till half past 5 p.m. when they again adjourned.

On Monday the whole day from 11 A.M. till past 2 p.m. was occupied on the bill, when it passed with amendments—yeas 82, nays 44, as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Ford, Barker, Bassett, Blake, Blount, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Carlton, Chandler, M. Clay, Clifton, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Helms, Holmes, Howard, Hiley, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Knight, Lambert, Love, Marion, McCreery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mtmford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rhea, (Penn.) Rhea, (Ten.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Sawyer, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, J. K. Smith, Storer, Swart, Taylor, Thomas, Trigg, Troup, Van-Allen, Van Cortland, Warton, Whitehill, Wilbour, M. Williams, Wilson, Winn, and Witherell—82.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Eibb, Blackledge, J. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Cobb, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Eliot, Ely, Gardener, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Harris, Hoge, Holland, Jenkins, Kelly, Key, Kirkpatrick, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Masters, Milner, Mosely, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Russell, Smet, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Sturgis, Targart, Tallmadge, Upham, Van-Florne, and Van-Rensselaer—44.

On Tuesday the amendments of the house were agreed to by the Senate, and the bill about 2 p.m. received the signature of the President. When between 3 and 4 p.m. the injunction of secrecy was removed in both houses.

The act follows as published yesterday. (A full statement of proceedings in our next.)

Yesterday the bill for erecting fortifications, was, after some debate, (on a proposition for inserting a larger sum than one million of dollars, which was negatively) passed in the house without a division.

[A detail of this day's proceedings in our next.]

EMBARGO.

This is a strong measure proceeding from the energy of the public councils, appealing to the patriotism of their constituents, and is of all measures the one peculiarly adapted to the crisis. The honest judgement of all parties has anticipated & called for it.

The measure could no longer in fact be delayed without sacrificing the vital interests of the nation.

Great Britain by interpolations into the maritime code operating on her enemies through the violated rights of neutrals, furnished an occasion which was seized by the French government for the decree of November 1806, interdicting commerce with G. Britain, which was adopted by the allies of France particularly by Spain in her decree of Feb. 1807.

The decree of November was followed by the retaliating British order of Jan. 1807 making war on all neutral trade usually carried on from the ports of one enemy to those of another.

France again seconded by Spain and other allies, is retaliating on this order, by new constructions extending their decrees to all trade from British territories or in British articles.

An it is clear that if not already done G. Britain meditates further retaliation most probably an interdict of all trade by this country (now the only neutral one) with the enemies of G. Britain, that is to say with the whole commercial world.

To these destructive operations against our commerce, is to be added the late proclamation of Great Britain on the subject of seamen. This extraordinary instrument, instead of relinquishing the pretension with respect to alleged deserters on board national ships, extends it to all British seamen on board; varying only the mode of process from that used by Berkeley, to a redress to be obtained by the government itself. And with respect to seamen on board merchant vessels, the proclamation has made it the duty of all sea officers to search for and seize all such as they may call British natives; whether wanted or not for the service of their respective ships. From the proportion of American citizens heretofore taken under the name of British seamen, may be calculated the number of victims to be added by this formal sanction to the claims of British officers, and the conversion of the claim into a duty.

Thus the ocean presents a field on which no harvest is to be reaped but of danger, of spoliation and of disgrace.

Under such circumstances the best that can be done is what has been done; a dignified

retirement within preservation of our honor and a patriotic shape that will go, whilst it guards will have the collate the interest of all system which has from the ocean.

Great Britain will suffer, in the loss above all, in the colonies; to the out adding by new conquests.

France will feel the colonial luxuries, relieved through out and her colonies will the sale of their prod of their supplies.

Spain will feel, in the failure making enough with populous and impend wholly on their daily wants.

It is a happy consequence for this measure that these effects, salutary the policy of the efforts neither of the for complaint. The rights of none. Its character. It is a not of aggression.

nations, when their. All of them have occasions feel the effect on our commercial in be the less murmurs may be incidentally embargo; inasmuch as into the measure, ns, of measures four regard for their own essential interests.

But may not the e from some of the na Certainly not; it was ed on against us. E peace and precaution; therefore impartial; as well as ostensibly to not a shadow of pret of war. War, therefore cannot be the result; once of a predetermined against this country.

Will it not be an in ble negotiations with we have unsettled diff than any other precau tainly that military which depending ne quently accompanied, feebly armed. The Washington sent Mr. with an embargo in his treaty he made have the embargo had not b Might not the emba modified? Might not, sels of these several fore allowed to carry on tra

The plausibility of vanishes at once, when table and inadmissible.

1. It would have g exclusive an advantage gent parties, that it is difficult to justify it to the tain, having the comm the means of conveyan plied her wants, while ing neither, would be

2. Having the mono her agents would ob their value.

3. The competition would have made ever and consequently a sfluence.

4. Our mariners thro ment, would have bee foreign service, never gained. Our ships m up at the same time, and be lost to the natio

5. In fine the except in favor of Great Brita what above all things sh ed. It would have giv of the trade of the wo enred all her supplies, whilst her enemies an without altogether; a whole, it would with more than a very scant produce, have given her able interest in preserve tions, and prolonging e which forms the present country.

retirement within ourselves; a watchful preservation of our resources; and a demonstration to the world, that we possess a virtue and a patriotism which can take any shape that will best suit the occasion.

It is singularly fortunate that an embargo, whilst it guards our essential resources, will have the collateral effect of making it the interest of all nations to change the system which has driven our commerce from the ocean.

Great Britain will feel it in her manufactures, in the loss of naval stores, and above all in the supplies essential to her colonies; to the number of which she is adding by new conquests.

France will feel it in the loss of all those colonial luxuries, which she has hitherto received through our neutral commerce; and her colonies will at once be cut off from the sale of their productions, and the source of their supplies.

Spain will feel it, more perhaps than any, in the failure of imported food, not making enough within herself, and in her populous and important colonies which depend wholly on us for the supply of their daily wants.

It is a happy consideration also attending this measure that although it will have these effects, salutary it may be hoped, on the policy of the contending nations, it affords neither of them the slightest ground for complaint. The embargo violates the rights of none. Its object is to secure ourselves. It is a measure of precaution, not of aggression. It is resorted to by all nations, when their great interests require it. All of them have made on different occasions feel the effects of such a resort on our commercial interests. And it could be the less murmured at, by those who may be incidentally affected by the present embargo; inasmuch as they have forced us into the measure, by the direct effect on us, of measures founded in an alleged regard for their own eventual safety and essential interests.

But may not the embargo bring on war from some of the nations affected by it? Certainly not; if war be not predetermined on against us. Being a measure of peace and precaution; being universal, and therefore impartial; extending in reality as well as ostensibly to all nations, there is not a shadow of pretext to make it a cause of war. War, therefore, let it be repeated, cannot be the result; unless it be in pursuance of a predetermined plan of hostility against this country.

Will it not be an impediment to amicable negotiations with nations with which we have unsettled differences? Not more than any other precaution; not more certainly than military preparations, with which depending negotiations are frequently accompanied, and sometimes professedly armed. The policy of president Washington sent Mr. Jay into negotiation, with an embargo in his hand. Would the treaty he made have been the worse, if the embargo had not been rescinded?

Might not the embargo have been better modified? Might not, particularly, the vessels of the several foreign nations have been allowed to carry on trade from our ports?

The plausibility of such an exception vanishes at once, when tested by its inevitable and inadmissible consequences.

1. It would have given so decided and exclusive an advantage to one of the belligerent parties, that it would have been difficult to justify it to the others. Great Britain, having the command of the sea and the means of conveyance, would have supplied her wants, whilst her enemies, having neither, would be left destitute.

2. Having the monopoly of our market, her agents would obtain supplies at half their value.

3. The competition to sell to them, would have made every purchase a favor, and consequently a source of dreadful influence.

4. Our mariners thrown out of employment, would have been easily induced into foreign service, never probably to be regained. Our ships might perhaps be bought up at the same time for half their value, and be lost to the nation.

5. In fine the exception thus operating in favor of Great Britain, would have done what above all things she would have wished. It would have given her a monopoly of the trade of the world; would have secured all her supplies on the best terms, whilst her enemies and rival would go without altogether; and to crown the whole, it would without the benefit of more than a very scanty market for our produce, have given her the greatest possible interest in persevering in those regulations, and prolonging that state of things, which forms the present afflicting crisis to this country.

The embargo then is the best expedient in its best form. It has been recommended by the president, who has the best means of knowing the policy of foreign governments; and it has been adopted by congress who are alone able to provide in such cases for the security of the public rights and interests: adopted almost unanimously by the Senate, and by a large majority in the house of representatives as is to be expected in any case where an honest difference of opinion may be added to the habitual opposition of party spirit.

All that remains then for a people confiding in their government is to rally round the measure which that government has adopted for their good, and to secure its just effect by patiently and proudly submitting to every inconvenience which such a measure necessarily carries with it.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24.

To-Morrow being Christmas, no Paper will be published at this Office.

WASHINGTON, December 23.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee of ways and means, presented "a bill making appropriations for the support of government during the year 1808," which was made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Porter submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, passed the 6th of January 1800."

Agreed to.
The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of elections on the memorial of Joshua Barney (contesting the election of Wm. MacCreery). The report concludes as follows: "Resolved, That William MacCreery, having the greatest number of votes, and being duly qualified agreeably to the constitution of the U. S. is entitled to his seat in this house." Considerable debate arose on this resolution, when on motion of Mr. Marion, the words in italics were struck out. The committee of the whole then rose; but before the question was taken on agreeing to the resolution, as amended, the house adjourned.

A vessel has arrived at Baltimore in a short passage from Spain, with intelligence from that country to the 10th ult. by which the English consul at Baltimore has received letters, which state that an army of 70,000 French troops had occupied Madrid; that a complete revolution had been effected; and that 300 grandees were imprisoned.

It is also said that the king had been assassinated, and it is supposed to be arranged that the Prince of Peace is to succeed to the throne.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(Communicated for the Register.)

Extract of a letter from the agent for the U. S. at Florida, dated Nov. 26, 1807, to a respectable merchant in this city.

"Having received information, that there were a number of impressed American seamen on board his majesty's brig Hart; as soon as she came into port, I waited on admiral Cochrane who behaved in the most polite manner, and said that he had orders not to admit any American to be in his fleet, and immediately sent the names of ten I gave him on board the Hart with orders for them to be sent on board of his ship immediately—they were accordingly sent, and six of them instantly discharged—the others it is too evident were not Americans."

A DEED WITHOUT A NAME.—That Cheatham, who conducts the American Citizen in New York, is without exception the most unconscionable Marplot that Mr. Jefferson and his wise school of politicians have to deal with. He can't be taught to hold his tongue; but when ruinous absurdities of his employer's conduct stares him in the face, he blabs it out to the people with as little ceremony as tho' he thought them entitled to judge of the conduct of their government, and to be made acquainted with its imbecility, and its want of fidelity to the nation. Take the following specimen.—[Gaz. U. S.]

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PEACE OR WAR?—I am over and over again asked, and I am myself as quisitive as other folks, what congress will do; whether we shall have peace or war? For my life, and I have paid some attention to the subject, I cannot tell what congress will do or what they will not do; but I can mention what they have

done, and from that we may correctly enough infer what they will do.

CONGRESS is doing or has done "A DEED WITHOUT A NAME;" I mean that I cannot find a name for it, although the reader may. It is resolving, or it has resolved, NEITHER TO FIGHT NOR TO LET IT ALONE. I will explain my meaning in a few words, and in the explanation the reader will perceive that unless England "Copenhagens" us, we shall neither have peace nor war, for congress has so determined.

On the supposition that the king's proclamation was an indirect refusal of a just reparation for the national indignity committed by the Leopard, and that it forms the basis of Mr. Rose's mission, I was last Friday of opinion that congress, deliberating with closed doors, had assumed a warlike attitude, or one which England might choose to make a cause of war; but a subsequent event has satisfied me that such a thought was not within the walls of the national legislature, and as I am a lover of peace, and sincerely wish for it if it can be had upon honorable terms, the discovery of my mistake affords me great consolation.

I am now going to show as clearly as a negative of the kind can be shown, that congress is apprized of the resolution of the cabinet of England on our complaints, and that they have determined neither to fight nor to let it alone.

The president's dispatches by the Revenge were received by our ministers in London in August, and in the course of a month, a representation grounded upon them, was presented to the proper department. The cabinet of England had therefore before it an enumeration of our complaints, and a specification of the redress claimed by the United States. During the month of September, and until about the 10th of October, no answer was made. For five weeks, therefore, the cabinet maturely, no doubt, reflected on our complaints and the redress required; and at or about the end of that time, gave our ministers their ultimatum on their instructions.—The date of Mr. Munroe's dispatches to our executive, is the 10th of October, and I presume that they were made up the moment the decision of the British cabinet was known. With this decision, let us bear in mind another.

The king's proclamation, which openly decides upon the principal sources of our complaints, was published in London October the 16th; six days after the date of Mr. Munroe's dispatches.

Now I think we may take it for granted that the proclamation was well considered and matured in the cabinet before it was issued, and that ten or twelve days would not be too long for that deliberate consideration which it required, and no doubt received. From these facts I infer another, namely, that when the cabinet communicated their ultimatum to our ministers, they also mentioned the proclamation they were about to issue to the world, the principles it should contain, and the practices it would enforce. Mr. Munroe's dispatches, if I conjecture rightly, stated all that we know and more than we know of the proclamation.

Mr. Munroe's dispatches, dated October 10, were received the 5th inst: on the 6th the heads of departments were convened, and deliberated on them the whole of the day. On the 7th, the president communicated to the house of representatives, confidentially, the contents of the dispatches. During the whole of the 7th, and the greater part of the 8th, congress, thus made acquainted with the ultimatum of the British government and the contents of the king's proclamation deliberated upon the message with closed doors.

And what, having "a view of the whole ground," has congress done? Declared war? No. Laid on embargo? No, and we are therefore to conclude that in the estimation of congress neither the one nor the other was necessary. What then has congress done? Any thing for peace?—No. Any thing for war? No, and yet it has done something: it has done what under all the circumstances I cannot but call "a deed without a name." After deliberating upon the president's message with closed doors—after alarming the nation—it has done—can the reader imagine what? Why, it has unlocked its doors, and decided that the times and circumstances of this our day, call for nothing either stronger or weaker, either more or less dignified than—a bill explanatory of the non-importation act; which it is supposed, but every body don't agree in the supposition, not only explains that aqua fortis, which is not prohibited, may be imported in glass, which is prohibited; that watches, which are not prohibited, may be faced with glass, which is prohibited, but it also again puts into operation the Non-Importation Act itself, which has frightened England into the issuing of the most audacious proclamation, the most impudent assertion of the most abominable principles the world had before known. After all, if this famous "nostrum" will, while it undoubtedly maintains our rights! preserve

peace, I wish it all possible success, and its authors and abettors immortal fame, although I cannot but think, but I hope not to be burnt for the thought, that if we are to have peace, it is unnecessary, and if war, or any thing like war, or any thing to compel Great Britain to do us justice, it is infinitely too weak and inadequate for any of the purposes. It would give me great pleasure to see congress acting in a manner worthy of its wonted reputation for wisdom and energy.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Jane, Robinsch, Gloucester—Sundries—Master.

Schooner Jane, Crocker, Boston—Sundries—Different persons.

CLEARED

Schooner Mary Bell, Jackson, New-York—By Hugh Smith.

Schooner Sally, Rhodes, Providence—the Master.

The ship United States, and sch'r. Swann, bound for Jamaica, which cleared at this port the 22d, and schooner Fair American, that cleared at George Town, for Havanna, was yesterday pursued by order of the Collector of this port, and brought back in consequence of the embargo.

CHARITY SERMON.

SUNDAY next, being the Anniversary of St. John's, a CHARITY SERMON will be delivered at the Episcopal Church, by the request of the Brethren of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22:—The BRETHREN are requested to meet at their Lodge-Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from whence they will move in procession to the church.—Transient Brethren are respectfully requested to attend.

By order,

ADAM LYNN, Sec'y.

December 24.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen Directors, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court house, in Alexandria, on the 15th of January next.

By order of the Directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.

12 mo. 24th.

Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

Muffs and Tippets.

I have just received a beautiful assortment of MUFFS and TIPPETS—together with few barrels of CRANBERRIES—and a fresh supply of SHOES.

Ephraim Gilman.

December 24.

co3t

I wish to Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN—also, two NEGRO WOMEN, the ensuing year.—The terms can be known on application to

Joseph Birch.

December 24.

3t*

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST,

A SILVER WATCH, the maker's name CHARLES SUMMERS, London—No. 2082 the name of Wm. Lambert engraved in full on the outside case. The finder shall receive the above reward on leaving it at the Printing-office.

N. B. Watch-Makers are requested to stop it if brought to their shops and they shall receive the above reward.

Dec. 42.

3t.

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria: Has just received for sale, a large supply of

FAMILY BIBLES.

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. Apply as above.

Nov. 27.

3tawlm

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

2awtf

Joseph Mandeville,
 Corner of King and Fairfax Streets,
 ALEXANDRIA,
 HAS FOR SALE,
 AN ASSORTMENT OF WINES, LI-
 QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
 Consisting of

WINE.

Madeira
 Port
 Sherry
 Lisbon
 Malaga
 Tereñte &
 Cachaça

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
 A few dozen fine old fronting
 Ditto do. best wine litters
 Jamaica and West-India rum
 New-England do.
 Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
 Holland and country gin
 Schiedam gin in cases
 Irish whiskey, very old
 70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
 Cider in barrels
 White wine and Cider vinegar
 Potatoes oil in flasks
 2 hogheads Havana honey
 15 do. choice retelling molasses

TEAS
 of good quality,
 Gunpowder,
 Imperial
 Hyson
 Young Hyson
 Hyson-Skin and
 Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
 Bengal white do.
 Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
 timore and Alexandria.
 Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff
 in bottles and bladders.
 Picnic and rapeseed do.
 Clover-seed, (Penn. war. a. d.)
 Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia; pimen-
 to; pepper; ginger, rice and ground; Cay
 cane pepper; refined salt-petre.
 Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
 London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
 salt; starch; 5g blue; hotant indigo; Geo-
 rge and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
 der; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;
 pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
 traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
 gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
 der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
 tish battle powder] from 1 to treble scaled;
 chewing tobacco; best Havana cigars.
 Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
 Sun raisins in casks.
 Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
 mond.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
 dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
 anchovies, for sale by the box.
 A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable
 for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,
 At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
 addition to his former stock, added
 A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
 the Grocery Line;
 Which makes his assortment complete.
 He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,
 Loaf and Lump ditto,
 Gunpowder,
 Imperial,
 Hyson,
 Young Hyson,
 Hyson-Skin, and
 Souchong

TEAS,
 particularly select-
 ed for
 family use.

Best green Coffee,
 Chocolate, of a superior quality
 Madeira,
 Brisclos,
 Sherry,
 Lisbon,
 Tereñte,
 Malaga, and
 Genuine old Port

WINE.
 Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
 Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
 Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent's, and New
 England Rum,
 Holland Gin,
 Irish and country Whisky,
 Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
 Stoughton's Bitters,
 Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
 Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground
 Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
 rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
 spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant
 indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
 spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
 glish and country made gunpowder, segars
 and smoking tobacco, very oest chewing to-
 bacco.
 Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
 in boxes.
 London mustard, warranted of a superior
 quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
 demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
 ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
 selected with care, and will be disposed of on
 the very lowest terms

Printing in all its various branches
 handsomely executed at this office.

Notice is hereby given,
 That an election will be held at the court
 house in this town on the third Monday in
 Jan. next, for the purpose of choosing nine Di-
 rectors for the ensuing year agreeably to char-
 ter.
 By order of the President and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, Cash'r.
 Dec. 15.

Notice is hereby given,
 THAT the Directors of the Little River
 Turnpike Company, will meet at Gadaby's
 tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on TUES-
 DAY, the 29th day of the present month, to
 receive proposals for making from two to three
 miles of the Little River Turnpike road,
 which is to be made fifty-six feet wide, in a
 convex form twenty feet in width, the whole
 distance to be paved with stone broken so as
 to pass the largest pieces through a ring of
 not more than two and a half inches in diam-
 eter, at least nine inches in depth on the dry
 and solid parts of the road, and at least twelve
 inches on the moist parts of the road and on
 made ground, with sufficient funnels made of
 stone, and ditches to carry the water speedily
 off the road.

Jonah Thompson, Treasurer.
 December 21. 21aw129th

ROBERT GRAY,
 has just received and for Sale,
 The following BOOKS:
 The American Register, or General Reposi-
 tory of History, Politics, and Science, for
 1806—7. Vol. 1st. Price \$3 25.
 Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Wo-
 men, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo.
 \$7 50.
 The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By
 Mrs. Ople, author of Simple Tales. Price
 87 and half cents.
 Steelfore Navi; the Modern Ship of Fools:
 a new satirical work. Price \$1 25.
 Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price \$2
 50.
 Ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket Almanack,
 for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep
 Binding. Price \$1 25 and 75 cents.
 Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.
 Doctor Ross's New Cyclopaedia. Vol.
 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d is expected
 by the next arrival from Philadelphia.
 December 21.

GREAT BARGAINS.
 INTENDING to remove to the state of
 Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to
 dispose of the following valuable and increas-
 ing property upon low terms, which property
 I inherited from my ancestors, who have had
 a legal title to the same for upwards of one
 hundred years.

One tract well known by the name
 of Amundson, being on the Potomac river
 between Alexandria and George Town, and
 nearly opposite the city of Washington, beau-
 tifully situated, containing about four hun-
 dred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for
 three hundred and sixty dollars per annum
 with other stipulations contained in the said
 lease.

One other tract contiguous to the
 first, leased to William Fraser for forty dol-
 lars per annum, containing about six ac-
 res.

One other tract containing ten acres
 of bottom land, adjoining the Four-Mile Mill
 tract.

One other tract contiguous to the
 Amundson estate, and within two and a half
 miles of George Town, containing 725 acres.
 The greatest part of this land is heavily cov-
 ered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. O.,
 Three thousand acres on the Scioto
 River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle
 George D. Alexander, being one moiety of
 the land he was entitled to for his military ser-
 vices during the revolutionary war. All the
 title papers with the wills under which I am
 entitled to the above property, are in the
 hands of Baldwin Dang, Esq. to whom ap-
 plication will please to be made for terms &c.
 he being legally authorised to contract and
 dispose of all the above valuable property, for
 which good and satisfactory titles will be giv-
 en.

Walter S. Alexander,
 August 15. 60

TO LEASE,
 For one or more Years.
 The Store-Houses formerly
 occupied by JAMES PARK at Broadfield, on the
 main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and
 within two miles of Mattox Bridge; consist-
 ing of a store room, counting room with a fire
 place, and a small lodging room below stairs,
 a large bale room above and a spacious bale
 house near the store house, in good order—
 fire wood and stableage for one or two horses
 may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. Park
 will board one or two young men—For terms
 apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexan-
 dria, or to

Townsend S. Bate,
 At Broadfield,
 December 17. 1aw71

THE SUBSCRIBERS
 Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late
 firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a
 final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-
 ing

REAL PROPERTY, viz.
 THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses,
 with elegant stores, on the south side
 of King, between Fairfax and Royal streets,
 lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-
 cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and
 James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is
 considered to be amongst the best for business
 in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side
 of King-street, near the corner of King and
 Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, ex-
 tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the
 south by an alley, on which is a shed occu-
 pied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,
 between Fairfax and Royal streets, occupied
 by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each
 side of said house. Their situation for busi-
 ness equal to any unimproved property in
 town.

That large commodious and brick tavern,
 in George Town, with all the buildings and
 improvements attached thereto, situated on the
 main street leading from the public ferry;
 occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwell-
 ing houses, with brick stables and carriage
 houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-
 ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of
 Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-
 ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jeffer-
 son county, late the property of Van Ru-
 therford, with a large garden and the corner
 storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-
 tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,
 a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoin-
 ing, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the
 property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main
 street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.
 And a vacant lot on the main street, in a
 central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the
 above property in Charlestown, application
 may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that
 place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of
 Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-
 ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring
 late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract
 there are two settlements and about 60 acres
 in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-
 bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'
 a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis
 living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this
 to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick
 county, about four miles from Winchester
 and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes.
 For particulars apply to Henry St. George
 Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire
 county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near
 the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by
 Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph
 county, being part of an old military survey,
 on the south side of Glad Creek, considered
 to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-
 ated in a thickly settled part of that country,
 and contiguous to the main road leading from
 Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-
 river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263
 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-
 sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,
 and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about
 one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,
 and 4 miles above Purkison's ferry. A large
 proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-
 able orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres
 in cultivation. The main road from Uni-
 town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property
 we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on
 the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,
 and the residue in three or four equal annual
 payments, the purchaser giving bonds with
 security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.
 April 25. wks1f

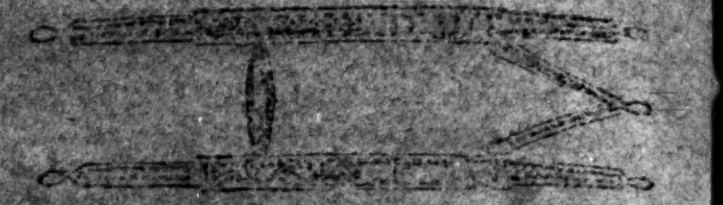
A French and English Gazette.
 To Amateurs of the French Language.

We are authorised to announce to the
 Public, and more especially to
 American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom
 this new establishment is adapted) that L'Or-
 cle, a French and English Gazette, printed
 three times a week, in Charleston, South-
 Carolina, will be published daily on the first
 of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-
 fice and at Mr. Gadshy's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,
 and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-
 cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French
 or English languages.
 The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Aguin,
 who is on his way from here to New-York,
 forming his correspondence.
 November 23.



HORWELL'S
 Celebrated Patent Suspenders
 FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. for ex-
 ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
 and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end
 of Prince Street Alexandria.

A. D. The Subscriber has a complete as-
 sortment well adapted for the Winter Season,
 and can supply wholesale purchasers on ad-
 vantageous terms.

Richard Horwell,
 Sept. 25. 60ra.

DIRECTIONS.
 The buttons on the back parts of the waist-
 band ought to be placed the same distance
 from each other, as the two center buttons on
 the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
 ing and thereby destroying the ease designed
 in the construction of the article.

A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the valu-
 able FERRY in Prince George's county,
 opposite to the town of Alexandria, toge-
 ther with about fifty acres of Land in a high
 state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres
 of which are in timothy and more could be
 converted into meadow at a small expense—
 on which there is also a valuable fishing land-
 ing. The purchaser may be accommodated
 with boats and hands for conducting the ferry
 advantage. There are on the premises, a
 handsome and commodious House well calcu-
 lated for a tavern, with convenient out build-
 ings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.
 For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,
& Joseph Thomas.
 Nov. 3. 2aw

PROSPECTUS
 OF
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR
 TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,
 THROUGH
 THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF
 NORTH AMERICA,
 Performed by order of the Government of the
 United States.

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 PRINTED DAILY BY
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VOL. VIII.

Sales at Ven-
Onevery Tuesday a
WILL BE SO-

At the Vendue Store, corner
 Water streets
 A Variety of Dry Goods,
 Particulars of which will be
 the bills of the day.—All
 which are on limitation and
 which are established, can be
 viewed and purchased at the
 and prices.

P. C. Mar-
FOR SALE

A Negro Woman, a
House Serva

Apply to

JOSEPH RIDI-

Has received by the ship M^l
 from Liverpool.

FALL GOC

October 24.

WANTED.
 A middle aged woman, cap-
 able of housework. To one of good
 moral wares will be given. Inqui-
 ry to

Sept. 9.

Wanted to Pur-
A Negro Man from 18
 age; for whom a liberal price
 will be paid.

Apply to

John C

November 19.

MR. GENE-

Has the pleasure to inform his
 Public,

That he has commenced
 a school will continue them
 and GENEVE begs the parent
 children to be instructed, will
 them as soon as possible, so as
 to complete the first course of
 study in time to have an
 session of the school for their
 which will serve to create with
 November 22.

TO RENT.
 and possession given on the 14th
 next.

The three story Bric-
 On the corner of King and Colum-
 bia streets, occupied by Mr. John Rob-
 ertson, apply to Mr. George Day
 at the corner of the street, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERS

Offers for sale very low

hogheads Muscovado

70 lbs. green Coffee

50 lbs. best well flavored R

50 lbs. Coffee Brandy

50 lbs. Casks Sherry Wine

50 lbs. Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

And a assortment of the b

Spices, Liquors, Teas and Gro

October 19.

BRYAN HAMPSO

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

50 quarters Casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Tereñte

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 do. 3d proof Antigua re

12 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

do. alum

8 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. Pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

3 do. in perial

100 bags green coffee

150 lbs madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

12 do. the bacon, well cured

5 keps salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground al

At all times he has the first qual

use on hand—with a notice

which he will sell